In the Specification:

Please amend the title as follows:

"~~Method of~~ Apparatus for Positioning an Elevator Tube"

Please amend the last full paragraph on page 5 as follows:

Referring to FIG. 3, the flexures 35, 38 are fixed to a base support 39 on the moveable carriage. The bottom flexure 38 is mounted normal to the rail surface 26 via the base support attachment 39. The flexure 38 is fastened to the base support 39, whereby a tilt adjustment is provided by a spring like mechanism built within the component. By adjusting a set screw the tube structure can pivot about the anchoring point. Similarly, the top flexure 35 is also the mounting surface for the quartz tube 41 and 43. The top flexure is also adjusted with a spring like mechanism using a setscrew. The combination of both flexures allows the quartz tube to rotate about two axes. Because of the gas flow through the quartz tube at the tube base support 39, both flexures 35 and 38 have seals 37 mounted between to prevent gas leaks. The flexure motion is limited and therefore impedes the gas flow to leak to atmosphere. The flexures 35, 38 are adjusted and set in a fixed position each time the quartz tube 41 is changed. While the flexures control tube rotation about the x and y axis as shown in the coordinate system of FIG. 3 to make the centerline of the tube parallel with the rails (FIG. 4) additional means are required to maintain the lateral position of the quartz tube 41 as it makes its vertical excursion relative to the process chamber.

Please amend the last paragraph on page 5 as follows:

FIGS. 2 and 2A illustrate a gas curtain and compliant, dynamic seal indicated generally as 20 that prevent the incursion of ambient air into the chamber as well as preventing contact between the quartz tube 41 and an inner surface of a metal or ceramic bearing 29. The region 17 between the outer diameter of the quartz tube 41 and the orifice in the floor of the chamber 15 defines a gas curtain. To form the gas curtain ~~cushion~~, gas from a gas supply (not shown) is directed through an inlet port 44 and flows through a concentric ring of inlet orifices 16 into a gas curtain region 17 that is the gap between the outer surface of the rod 18 and the bearing 29. The supplied gas flows

upward from each inlet orifice 16 to an exhaust orifice 19 and downward to escape through the bottom of the gas cushion region 17. The amount of gas that escapes the bearing is minimized by connecting the exhaust orifice 19 to a vacuum source via exhaust port 45 so that the majority of the gas flowing through inlet orifices 16 will tend to flow to the exhaust orifices 19.